



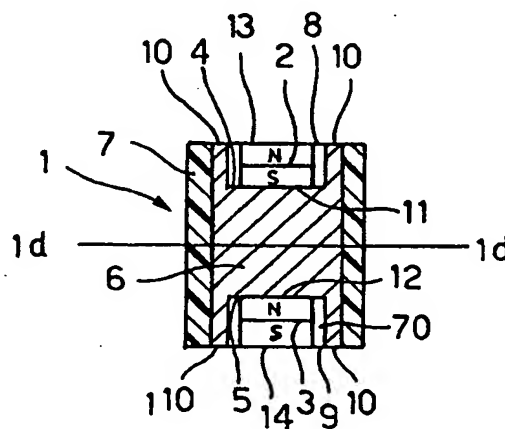
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(54) Title: MODULES CREATING MAGNETIC ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLIES AND RELEVANT ASSEMBLIES

(57) Abstract

A module (1, 16, 19, 28, 50, 52, 54, 100) for the creation of assemblies comprising at least one active magnetic element of attraction (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48) and at least one ferromagnetic element (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44) suitable for defining areas (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82, 110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) for connection to other modules, with which it is possible to create an assembly of modules (1, 16, 19, 28, 50, 52, 54, 100, 37, 15) which provides a magnetic circuit which closes totally or at least partially via the ferromagnetic elements present (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44, 55, 104, 37, 15).



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MODULES CREATING MAGNETIC ANCHORAGE ASSEMBLIES
AND RELEVANT ASSEMBLIES

The present invention relates to modules which can be coupled to form assemblies which can be used in various technical fields, for example for creating assemblies for games or education, furnishing accessories in the form of ornaments, models of molecule aggregates, patterns, stages, stage-set structures and many other uses.

5.

Modules in a permanently magnetic material are known and used for single applications and not for the assembly of many modules. These permanent magnet modules are used for example in chess and draughts, whose magnetic pieces rest on a ferromagnetic chessboard, in magnetic boards formed by letters and/or numbers which can be attached magnetically on a ferromagnetic sheet to form texts, and in components of various shapes provided individually with magnets which can be coupled on a ferromagnetic sheet to form two-dimensional figures of animals etc.

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These magnetic applications, available on the market, are not based on the coupling of several magnetic modules but simply on the

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possibility of creating two-dimensional figures, placing the various modules adjacently on a ferromagnetic sheet whereon the single modules are individually short-circuited.

5. Systems are also known for forming three-dimensional structures which exploit the interlinking of various modules. Modules of various shapes exist, but in general they are prisms with a substantially rectangular plan, formed by a matrix in plastic and by magnetic coupling inserts placed on one or more outline surfaces. The magnetic inserts can be formed by magnetic points with a regular shape, for
10. example square or circular, symmetrically arranged in rows, or by magnetic films with strip magnetisation of alternating polarity.

- One of the more serious limits of traditional modules is represented by the fact of having to observe "rules" of assembly which are excessively restrictive and penalising, above all in view of the number of total
15. compositions which can be made.

- In respect of the eight faces of the prism which are potentially available for connection, only some of them, and limited to small areas, are effectively active. More particularly two modules with punctiform inserts can at times be connected only if a predetermined number of
20. corresponding rows of magnetic points are superimposed, with the further requisite that these rows of corresponding magnetic points must face each other with opposite magnetic polarity. In other cases

connection between the upper face of a module and the lower one of another is possible, but connection between lateral faces or vice versa is excluded. In other cases the connection between faces depends on a

-
5. predetermined reciprocal positioning of the modules, and it is therefore only possible by overturning one, that is to say by exchanging its upper face with the lower one, the other one remaining unchanged.

10. Apart from the coupling restrictions, traditional modules are also heavily affected by those caused by the low yield of the magnetic circuit which they originate, i.e. by the percentage of magnetic energy exploited for connection of the modules in relation to the total installed energy.

15. The high flux dispersion which occurs along the whole magnetic circuit does not enable the installed energy to be exploited in full. This event gains in importance as the complexity of the structure to be built increases, given that assembly of an increasing number of modules causes a gradual accumulation of gaps. In order to obtain composite shapes which are arranged differently but solid, for example cantilevered structures, the magnetic field sources have to be oversized, and the consequent higher need for magnetic material
20. entails a considerable increase in weight of the overall structure and an inevitable increase in costs.

In the case wherein the magnetic inserts are formed by magnetised

films with alternating polarity strips, there is additionally the further disadvantage of the fact that the active magnetic area for connection, per coupling surface unit, is very limited and the magnetic material used must necessarily have a low coercive force.

5. Traditional assembly modules also contribute to the creation of spatial figures which are never magnetically neutral, that is to say spatial figures which can interact appreciably with the surrounding environment and cause situations of real danger. This problem is for example particularly felt in applications for children, where the modules
10. in the form of magnetic bricks can "attract" ferrous materials scattered around, for example needles, pins or nails.

- The object of the present invention is therefore that of providing modules which can be reciprocally attached to form complex assemblies which allow the disadvantages of prior systems to be
15. eliminated.

Another object of the present invention is that of providing assembly modules such as to be rapidly and easily assembled to form a complex assembly and which are also suitable for being disengaged equally easily and rapidly.

20. Another object of the present invention is that of providing assembly modules which allow extremely stable three-dimensional constructions

to be obtained.

According to the invention the foregoing objects are achieved thanks to modules and to their assembly according to any one of the independent claims attached.

5. In this case assembly defines, for the magnetic flux produced by the magnetic inserts, an appropriate circuit wherein the overall gap, that is to say the amount of the path of the magnetic flux which develops in a non-magnetic material, is only that, required by the possible shape of the modules, by layers with a high friction coefficient or generated by
10. constructional tolerances, which may be created between the two coupling faces of two adjacent modules.

- In accordance with the present invention permanently magnetic modules are provided with ferromagnetic yoke and ferromagnetic modules whose combination enables the magnetic flux to be short-
15. circuited completely or at least partially.

The presence of ferromagnetic yokes allows the total number of magnetic modules to be increased as required without thereby increasing at the same rate the overall gap present in the construction.

- The magnets which generate the magnetic flux are placed in series and
20. short-circuited by the ferromagnetic yokes in such a way that every

additional insertion of modules in the magnetic circuit increases the availability of total coercivity for the structure and consequently contributes to tackling the reluctances which may be present in the magnetic circuit.

5. Complete use of the magnetic voltages installed allows, on a par with the magnetic material used, a higher force of attraction between the modules.

- It is also clear that the short-circuiting which can be achieved by appropriately combining the modules enables, again on a par with the magnetic material used, more flexible and complex structures with unusual shapes to be built, given that the greater force of cohesion considerably increases self-support thereof.
- 10.

- Another diversifying and advantageous aspect is definitely the fact that the permanently magnetic modules with ferromagnetic yoke and the totally ferromagnetic modules are partially or very often totally free of the obligation of being subjected to any predetermined positioning in order to be reciprocally connected and, on the contrary, continuous movement of one module on the other is made possible without interruption.
- 15.

20. These and further advantageous aspects of our invention are made even clearer by reading the description which refers to the

5. accompanying drawings, wherein the sections of ferromagnetic parts are represented by a series of thin oblique lines, the sections of parts of the non-magnetic matrix are represented by a series of alternately thick and thin oblique lines, while the letters n and s denote the north pole and the south pole of a magnet, and the circuit of the magnetic flux is traced by dotted lines.

10. Figs. 1 and 1d represent sections of permanently magnetic modules according to the present invention, and Figs. 1a and 1b some possibilities of short-circuiting of the magnetic flux by combining the modules of Fig. 1 one with the other or with ferromagnetic modules;

Figs. 2 and 3 represent sections of other examples of permanently magnetic modules in accordance with the present invention and Fig. 1c a possible short-circuiting of the magnetic flux using modules of Fig. 3 in combination with ferromagnetic modules;

15. Figs. 4 and 5 illustrate a section of a single permanently magnetic module and the relevant assemblies according to other embodiments which allow complete short-circuiting of the magnetic flux;

20. Fig. 6 illustrates an assembly, according to a possible embodiment of the present invention, wherein the magnetic elements of a module are removable;

Fig. 7 illustrates another assembly according to a further embodiment of the present invention wherein it is possible to move one module on another with continuity;

5. Fig. 8 shows a further assembly according to yet another embodiment of the present invention wherein the resultant structure does not interact magnetically with the external environment.

10. The permanently magnetic module 1 of Fig. 1 comprises two upper 2 and respectively lower 3 cylindrical magnetic elements housed inside slots 4 and respectively 5, formed on the opposite bases of a cylindrical ferromagnetic yoke 6. The slots 4 and 5 are also cylindrical but more extended radially than the magnets 2 and 3 in order to define an interspace 70 between the lateral walls of the upper and lower magnets 2 and 3 respectively and the lateral walls of the corresponding slots 4 and 5. The magnets 2 and 3 have axes of magnetic polarisation parallel to the axis of the yoke 6 and are connected in series via the
15. ferromagnetic yoke 6.

The core formed by the two magnets 2 and 3 and by the ferromagnetic yoke 6 is integrated in a non-magnetic matrix 7 with a hollow cylinder shape and open at the bases to leave uncovered the polar surfaces 13 and 14 of the magnets 2 and 3 and the upper 10 and lower 110 edges of
20. the ferromagnetic yoke 6 for the connection to other modules.

The use of the module 1 offers the opportunity of making assemblies of two, three or more units with other modules of the same type or with another type of module so as to achieve in any case short-circuiting of the magnetic flux as shown in Figs. 1a, 1b, 1c and 1d.

5. By using two units it is possible to short-circuit the flux by means of the anchorage of two identical modules 1' and 1" wherein the contact magnets 3' and 2" are superimposed with opposite polarity (Fig. 1a). As Fig. 1a also shows, the external polar surfaces 12' and 11" in contact of the modules 1' and 1" represent a first type of directly active areas for
10. the reciprocal connection of the same modules 1' and 1". The upper end edge 10' of the ferromagnetic yoke 6' is polarised by the magnets present both in the module 1' and in the module 1" with which 1' comes into contact, and thus determines a second type of area, this time activated by induction, intended for connection to the module 1". A
15. wholly similar process is simultaneously undergone by the edge 10" of the module 1". The magnetic flux originating from the internal polar surface 13" of the module 1" runs towards the ferromagnetic interior 6" of the same module, deviates towards the edge 10", traverses in succession the edge 10" and then 10' to close finally the magnetic
20. circuit, re-entering from the polar surface 14' of the module 1'. The interspace 70' and 70" respectively eliminates possible short-circuiting of the flux between the lateral walls of the slots 5' and 4" with the lateral walls of the magnets 3' and 2" respectively.

Alternatively a module 1''' can be anchored with a different module, for example a spherical ferromagnetic module 15 (Fig. 1b).

5. In order to create an assembly, magnetically neutral overall, of two elements alone, in accordance with another preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 1d, modules 16 and 16' with one single magnet 17 and 17' can be used, obtained by imagining shearing module 1 at right angles along the line 1d-1d. In this case the uncovered polar surfaces of opposite sign 18 and 18' of the modules 16 and 16' can engage reciprocally or with a ferromagnetic module.
10. An assembly of three units wherein a permanently magnetic module 1 is used, can be obtained by anchoring a respective identical module 1 on both faces of coupling 8 and 9, so that all the magnets are in series, or by anchoring, again so that all the magnets are in series, an identical module on one face and a ferromagnetic module, for example
15. spherical, on the other coupling face, or finally by anchoring on the two faces 8 and 9 a respective ferromagnetic module, for example of the spherical type mentioned above.
20. An assembly of more than three units can be obtained by insertion of the module 1 in a complex of modules which are identical yet arranged with magnets in series and in contact by means of the interposition of ferromagnetic modules of various shapes, although spherical in the present embodiment, in order to create any succession of permanently

magnetic and ferromagnetic modules along a closed line which encloses totally the magnetic flux circuit.

5. According to a different embodiment the core of another permanently magnetic module denoted by 19 in Fig. 2 is obtained by interposing a magnet 20 between two identical rectangular ferromagnetic sectors 21 and 22 which cover completely the opposite polar surfaces 23 and 24 thereof and which project from the edges of the polar surfaces 23 and 24 so as to define polar extensions 25 and 26. The edges 250 and 260 of the polarised polar extensions 25 and 26 define therefore areas
10. activated by means of induction by the magnet 20 for the magnetic connection to other modules. The core of the module 19 is contained in a non-magnetic coating 27 with prismatic shape and square section which only leaves uncovered the active ferromagnetic areas outlined by the edges of the polar extensions 25 and 26. Polarisation of the
15. magnet 20 is finally at right angles to the axis of the two sectors 21 and 22.

- A module 19 allows short-circuiting of the magnetic flux for a minimum structure formed by assembling two units, wherein on one of the two opposite extensions 25 and 26 an identical module or a ferromagnetic
20. module, for example spherical, is anchored, or for a structure composed of at least three units chosen from among modules 19 and ferromagnetic modules, for example spherical, and comprising, accordingly, one, two or three identical permanently magnetic modules

19. In Fig. 3, in accordance with a further preferred embodiment, a permanently magnetic module 28 is represented, housed in a non-magnetic matrix 29 with a prism shape and circular section. The core is formed by a small ferromagnetic cylinder 30 whose opposite bases exactly match the polar surfaces 31 and 32 of opposite sign of two magnets 33 and 34. The two magnets 33 and 34 are magnetised parallel to the axis of the small cylinder 30 and their same uncovered poles 35 and 36 directly define an active area for the connection with other possible modules which in this case is the maximum which can be obtained per unit of surface. With the present embodiment short-circuiting of the magnetic flux is obtained via at least three identical modules 28 arranged with magnets in series, distanced in this case by spherical ferromagnetic modules 37, so as to obtain a triangular structure closed overall, wholly evident in Fig. 1c.
15. The low flux dispersion which is obtained in the assembling of modules 1, 19 and 28 and the characteristic arrangement in series of the magnets, indicated for example in Fig. 1c, increases the number of design choices and optimises the type and quantity of material to be used for the magnetic elements.
20. Recalling that the force of cohesion is proportional to the square of the intensity of magnetic flux, it is clear therefore that only one magnetic circuit according to the present embodiments, wherein the ferromagnetic elements 6, 21, 22, 30 and 37 preferentially convey the

magnetic flux, can achieve, on a par with the magnets used, a greater force of cohesion between modules or, on a par with the force of cohesion, less need for magnetic material.

5. The possibility of generating a concentrated force of cohesion with the use of a minimum quantity of magnetic material then reduces as far as possible the gravitational limits in view of a complex and large construction, with reference for example to a stage-set structure, or to a support structure for marquees or stages. In similar circumstances, where human strength is not sufficient for disengaging the modules, it
10. could be foreseen to assign activation and de-activation of the structure to electromagnetic systems wherein a solenoid is fed with current circulating in one or the other direction or mechanical-manual systems for magnetising or demagnetising a part during assembly or disassembly of the structure.
15. Fig. 8 gives an example of the form of a possible composition 110 of modules 28 of Fig. 3 with spherical ferromagnetic modules which forms a completely balanced magnetic grid structure, i.e. with a totally short-circuited magnetic flux and with fully combined magnetic voltages, for this reason not interacting in any way with the external environment.
20. The modules 50 of Fig. 4 are formed by a rectangular plate 38 in a non-magnetic material whereon a first housing 39 is longitudinally formed for a ferromagnetic bar with rectangular plan 40 and a second housing

- 41 for a rectangular magnet 42 polarised at right angles to the plane of the plate 38. The housing 41 is longitudinally adjacent to the first housing 39 and is placed at one end of the plate 38. The housings 39 and 41 for the bar 40 and for the magnet 42 have a depth equal to the whole thickness of the plate 38. The uncovered polar surfaces 88 and 90 formed by the upper and lower bases of the magnet 42 and the upper 92 and lower 94 surfaces respectively of the bar 40 represent directly active areas and respectively areas activated by magnetic induction for magnetic connection with adjacent modules.
- 5.
10. The modules 52 of Fig. 5 are also formed by a plate 43 in non-magnetic material on the lower lateral wall 84 whereof a first housing is longitudinally formed, with depth equal to approximately half the thickness of the plate, for a ferromagnetic element 44 in the form of a bar with a rectangular plan. A second 45 and a third 46 housing for two identical magnets 47 and 48, with however opposite direction of magnetisation, are provided on the upper lateral wall 86 of the plate 43 at the opposite ends of the ferromagnetic element 44 so as to leave uncovered only the polar surfaces 80 and 82 of the two magnets 47 and 48.
- 15.
20. Figs. 4 and 5 also show by a dotted line how perfect short-circuiting of the flux is achieved, during the operation of assembly of the modules 50 and 52, which traverses the sections of the ferromagnetic elements 40 and 44. More particularly the non-magnetic layer 74 longitudinally

separating the bar 40 from the magnet 42 and the non-magnetic layer 76 which divides the two magnets 47 and 48 allows the flux emerging from a pole of the magnet 42 and 47 respectively to close on the remaining pole of opposite sign and respectively on the pole of opposite sign of the magnet 48 only after having traversed the sections of the ferromagnetic bars 40 and 44 respectively of the adjacent modules 50 and 52 respectively.

Given that the modules 50 and 52 shown in Figs. 4 and 5 have available, compared to any other solution known today, greater energy for achieving reciprocal engagement, the need for embodiments with dimensioning inside with extremely narrow tolerances is reduced.

It is therefore possible to cover with a layer of non-magnetic material the polar surfaces of coupling of the magnets 42, 47 and 48 and the uncovered surfaces of the ferromagnets 40 and 44 for purely aesthetic needs and for hygiene purposes, and to increase the forces of friction between the various modules 50 and 52.

More particularly it can thus be decided to apply to a core comprising one or more magnets and a ferromagnetic yoke or to a solely ferromagnetic core a non-magnetic coating to form a module of the required shape, for example bar, cubic, octagonal and so on.

The complete non-magnetic covering of the core also avoids, in the

applications for children, the risk of saliva contact directly with the magnetic and/or ferromagnetic material.

- When creating three-dimensional structures, particularly in heavier and more complex structures, the overall stability is governed not only
5. by the force of cohesion but also by the force required for the sliding of two coupling surfaces. Thus part of the cohesion force, extremely high for what has been said in the present embodiment, can be sacrificed by covering the module with a thin layer of material with a high friction coefficient which, in view of an expected increase in the reluctance of
10. the magnetic circuit, offers as a compensation a distinct improvement in the sliding force.

- The assembly of Fig. 6 has modules 54 with an elongated ferromagnetic element 55 wherein through holes 56 are formed in a longitudinal sequence for housing magnets 58. In this example the
15. holes allow engaging and disengaging of magnets having non-magnetic threading, a part or all of which can therefore be inserted or removed from the holes 56 as required.

- The embodiment in a removable engagement module, by appropriate male/female coupling parts, of ferromagnetic elements and active
20. magnetic elements, one with the other and with the non-magnetic matrix which may be present, would naturally be possible in general also for any one of the modules described previously or for any other

module in accordance with the present invention.

5. The assembly of Fig. 7 comprises modules 150 with a totally ferromagnetic core 152, and modules 100 with a permanently magnetic core 102 of the type for example shown in Fig. 1d, provided at the opposite ends of a ferromagnetic yoke 104, in turn elongated longitudinally and inserted in a non-magnetic bar 106.

10. The presence of ferromagnetic parts in the units 100 allows the flux to be conveyed without high dispersions, but above all it avoids the obligation of appropriately positioning the units 100 one in respect of the other as indicated by the arrows which give an example of the possible relative displacements between modules, thus increasing the number of shapes which can be achieved, given that each ferromagnetic portion of a unit 100, and not only the polar surfaces of a magnet 102, can provide points for the magnetic connection with other units 100.

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The broad constructional tolerances which can be conceived with assemblies of modules in accordance with the present embodiments also open up to the use of non-magnetic materials for environment-friendly coverings such as wood, given that such precise machining operations, as currently performed, are not required, above all pressure dire-casting of plastic, and therefore makes way for applications also in the field of furnishing in addition to the typical one

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of games.

It must be understood that the preferred embodiments do not limit the more general principle claimed.

- More particularly the same principle can also be extended to modules
5. with different shapes from those described in the preferred embodiments and obtained by integrating one or more active magnetic elements and/or one or more of the modules described above in a single unit, completely ferromagnetic, represented for example by part of the embodiment of Fig. 6 denoted by 55, or partially ferromagnetic
10. represented for example by the ferromagnetic 104 and non-magnetic 106 parts of the embodiment of Fig. 7.

- The magnets moreover can if necessary be scattered according to a predetermined arrangement on one or also on several outline faces of the non-magnetic matrix and the latter can at most have a polyhedral
15. structure with many faces.

CLAIMS

1. A module for the creation of assemblies characterised in that it comprises at least one active magnetic element (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48) for attraction and at least one ferromagnetic element (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44), wherein the polar surfaces of opposite sign of said active magnetic element (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48) define a first type of directly active areas (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82) for the magnetic connection to other modules and/or polarise ferromagnetic elements (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44) of the module whereof they form part and/or of other modules to be connected, and wherein said ferromagnetic element (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44) defines a second type of areas (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) activated by polarisation of the active magnetic elements for the connection to other modules and/or connects in series active magnetic elements (2 and 3, 47 and 48, 33 and 34) of the module whereof it forms part.
2. A module for the creation of assemblies according to claim 1, characterised in that said module (1, 16, 19, 28, 50, 52) comprises a non-magnetic matrix (7, 27, 29, 38, 43) wherein said active magnetic elements (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48) and ferromagnetic elements (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44) are inserted.
3. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any one of the previous claims, characterised in that said first (13, 14, 35, 36, 88,

90, 80, 82) and second (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) type of active areas emerge on the outline surface of said module.

4. A module for the creation of assemblies according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that a non-magnetic layer is provided for covering said first (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82) and/or second (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) type of active areas, so as to confer to the module (1, 16 19, 28, 50, 52) the required shape.

5. A module for the creation of assemblies according to claims 1 and 2, characterised in that a non-magnetic layer with a high friction coefficient is provided for covering said first (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82) and/or second (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) type of active area.

6. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any one of claims 1 to 5, characterised in that said one ferromagnetic element at least is in the form of an elongated prismatic ferromagnetic yoke (6, 30) and said one magnetic element at least is in the form of an upper prismatic magnet (2, 33) and a lower prismatic magnet (3, 34), said upper magnet (2, 33) and lower magnet (3, 34) being connected in series by the interposition of said prismatic yoke (6, 30), the external polar surfaces (13, 14, 35, 36) of said upper (2, 33) and lower (3, 34) magnets forming said first type of active area of magnetic connection.

7. A module for the creation of assemblies according to the

previous claim, characterised in that at the upper and lower bases of said yoke (6) an upper (4) and respectively lower (5) slot is formed for housing said upper (2) and respectively lower (3) magnets, the lateral walls of said upper (4) and lower (5) slots being provided distanced from the lateral walls of said upper (2) and respectively lower (3) magnets in such a way that the upper end edge (10) of said upper slot (4) and the lower end edge (110) of said lower slot (5) form said second type of active area of magnetic connection.

8. A module for the creation of assemblies according to claims 6 and 7, characterised in that it leads to two identical modules (16, 16') with one single magnet (17, 17') by sectioning with a plane directly at right angles to the axis of said ferromagnetic yoke (6) and positioned on the median point of said axis.

9. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any claim from 1 to 5, characterised in that said one ferromagnetic element at least is in the form of a first (21) and a second (22) ferromagnetic sector, and said one magnetic element at least is in the form of a prismatic magnet (20) whose two polar surfaces (23, 24) are totally covered one by a wall of said first sector (21) and the other by a wall of said second ferromagnetic sector (22), the portions of said first (21) and second (22) ferromagnetic sectors projecting from said polar surfaces (23, 24) of the prismatic magnet (20) defining magnetically induced extensions whose edges (250, 260) form said second type of

active area of magnetic connection.

10. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any claim from 1 to 5, wherein said non-magnetic matrix is in the form of a substantially rectangular plate (38), characterised in that said one ferromagnetic element at least and said one magnetic element at least are in the form respectively of a substantially rectangular ferromagnetic bar (40) and a magnet (42), also rectangular, which have equal thickness one in relation to the other and equal also to that of said plate (38) and which are separated longitudinally by a layer of material of said plate (38), the upper (92) and lower (94) walls of the bar (40) forming said second type of active area and the polar surfaces (88, 90) of the magnet (42) positioned parallel to the plane of the plate (38) forming said first type of active area.

11. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any claim from 1 to 5, wherein said non-magnetic matrix is in the form of a substantially rectangular plate (43), characterised in that said one ferromagnetic element at least and said one magnetic element at least are in the form respectively of a substantially rectangular ferromagnetic bar (44) and respectively a first (47) and a second (48) substantially rectangular magnet polarised perpendicularly to the plane of the plate (43) and arranged above the opposite ends of the ferromagnetic element (44) in order to be connected in series via said ferromagnetic element (44), the lower wall of the ferromagnetic bar (44)

forming said second type of active area and the external polar surfaces (80, 82) of the two magnets (47, 48) forming said first type of active area.

5. 12. A module for the creation of assemblies according to any previous claim, characterised in that a removable engagement is provided between said one active magnetic element at least (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48) and/or said one ferromagnetic element at least (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44) and/or said non-magnetic matrix (7, 27, 29, 38, 43).
10. 13. A module for the creation of assemblies according to the previous claim, characterised in that said removable engagement is formed with mechanical engaging parts of the male/female type.
15. 14. A module for the creation of assemblies characterised in that it is obtained by the integration of one or more modules (102) described in claims 1 to 13, and/or of one or more active magnetic elements in a single unit partially (104 and 106) or completely (55) ferromagnetic.
20. 15. An assembly resulting from a combination of a predetermined number of modules anchored one to the other at the respective active areas, characterised in that said modules are chosen from those (1, 16, 19, 28, 50, 52, 54, 100) described in any one of the previous claims.

16. An assembly resulting from a combination of a predetermined number of modules anchored one to the other at the respective active areas, characterised in that said modules are chosen from those (1, 16, 19, 28, 50, 52, 54, 100) described in any one of claims 1 to 14, from modules formed solely by a ferromagnetic element (15, 37) and from modules formed by a ferromagnetic element inserted in a non-magnetic covering matrix.

17. An assembly according to the previous claim wherein said ferromagnetic element is a sphere (15, 37).

18. An assembly resulting from a combination of a predetermined number of modules according to claims 15 to 17, wherein the various modules are connected at the active areas of said first (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82) and second (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) type, characterised in that it describes a magnetic circuit generated by the magnetic elements (2, 3, 17, 20, 33, 34, 42, 47, 48, 58, 102), which traverses said areas of said first (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82) and second (110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) type and which closes totally or at least partially via the ferromagnetic elements (6, 21, 22, 30, 40, 44, 55, 104, 15, 37), the magnetic voltages installed in said magnetic circuit combining together in series.

19. An assembly resulting from a combination of a predetermined number of modules according to any claim from 15 to 18, characterised

- in that said magnetic circuit, in addition to the gaps which are created between the active areas (13, 14, 35, 36, 88, 90, 80, 82, 110, 10, 250, 260, 92, 94) for connection of two connected modules and deriving from the possible presence of said non-magnetic covering layer and
5. said non-magnetic layer with a high friction coefficient, only has the gap necessarily deriving from constructional tolerances.
20. An assembly resulting from a combination of a predetermined number of modules according to claims 15 to 19, characterised in that it defines a means for a game activity or a furnishing accessory or a
10. means for creating stage-set structures, stages and the like.

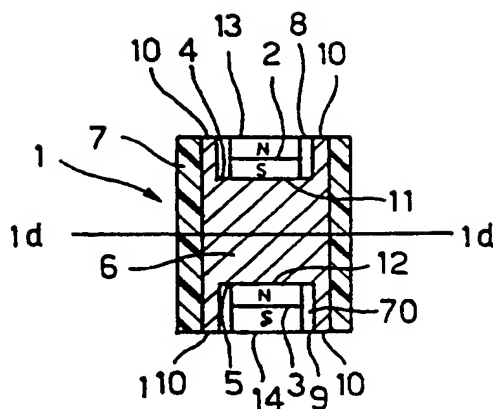


FIG. 1

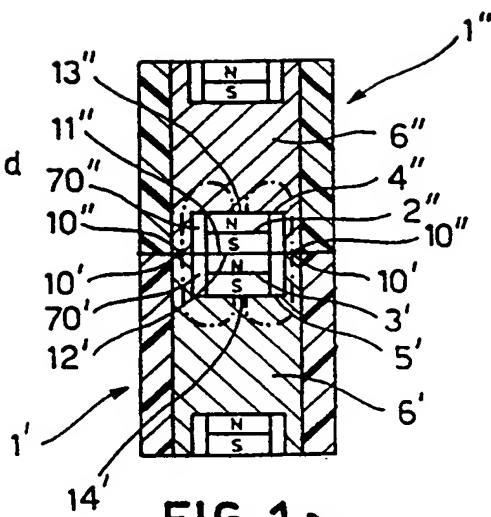


FIG. 1a

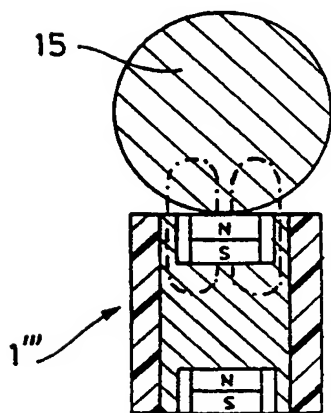


FIG. 1b

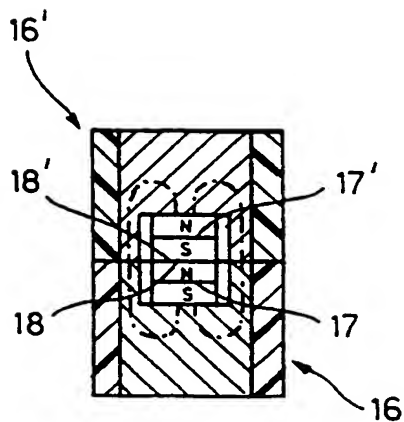


FIG. 1d

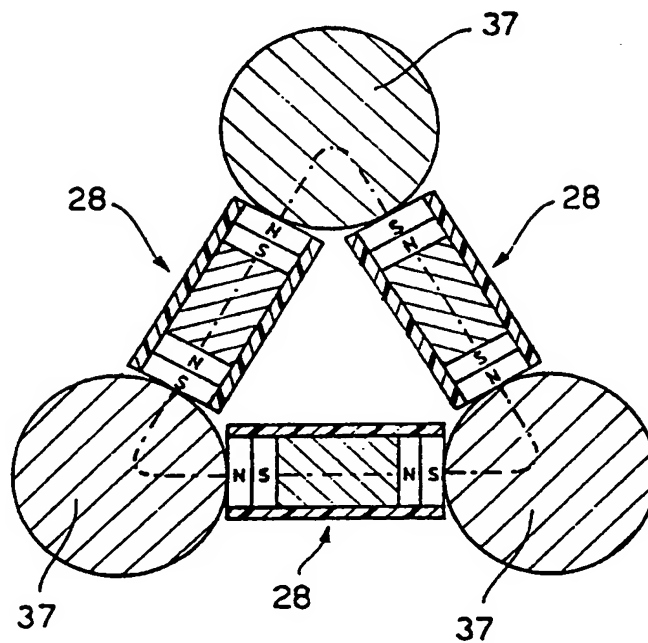


FIG. 1c

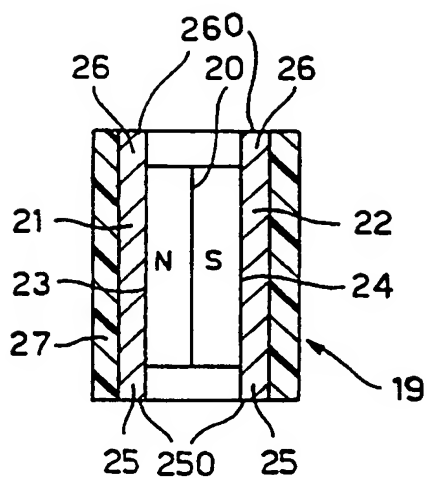


FIG. 2

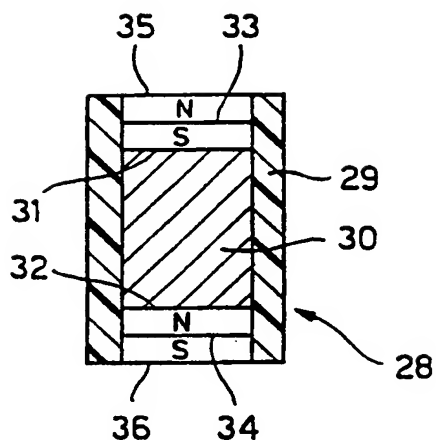


FIG. 3

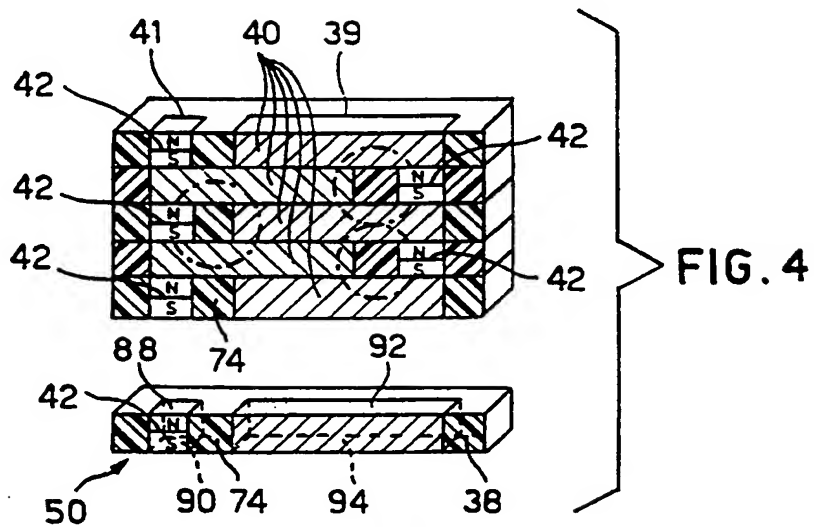


FIG. 4

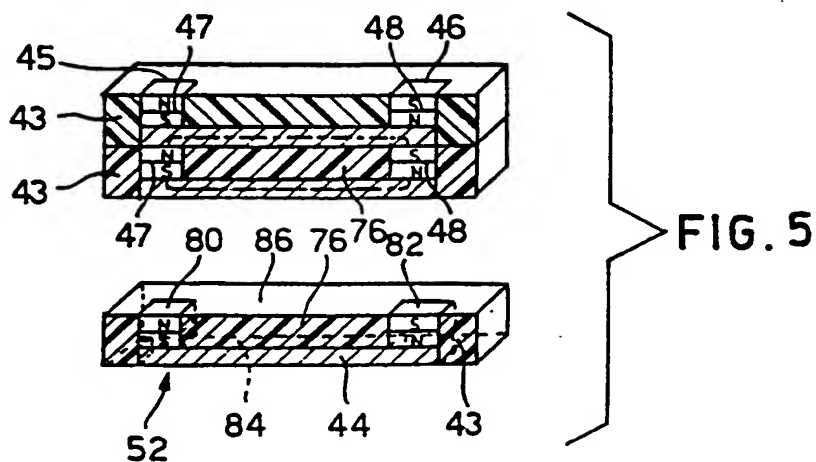


FIG. 5

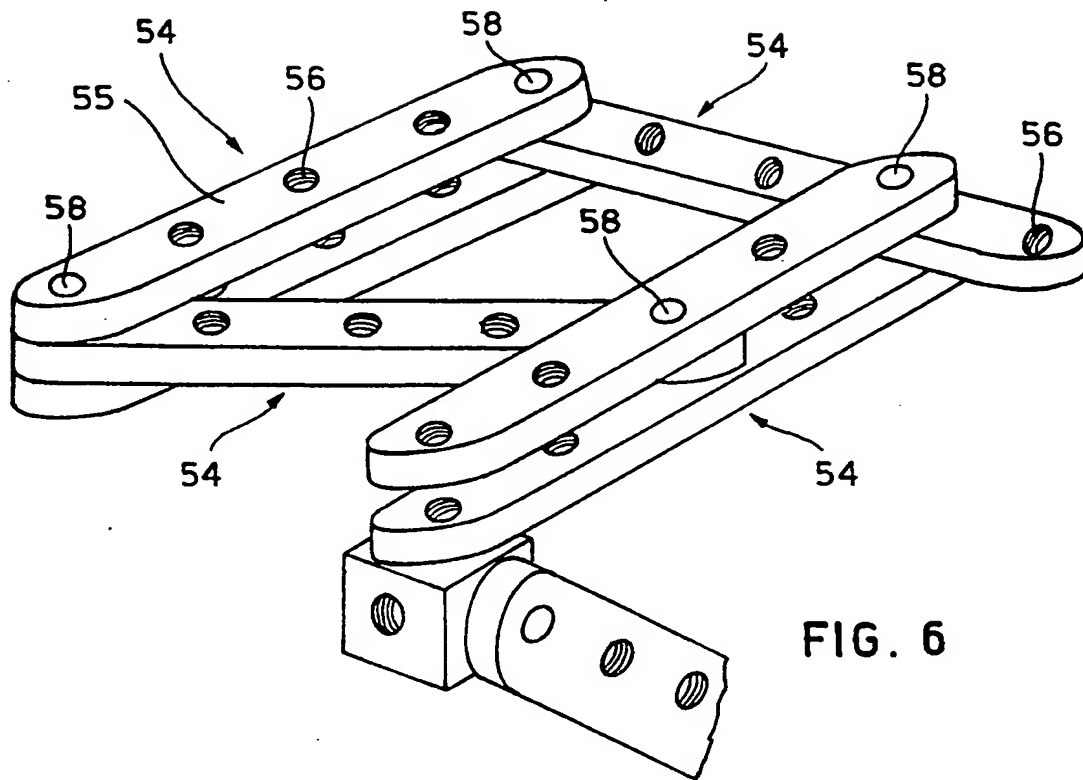


FIG. 6

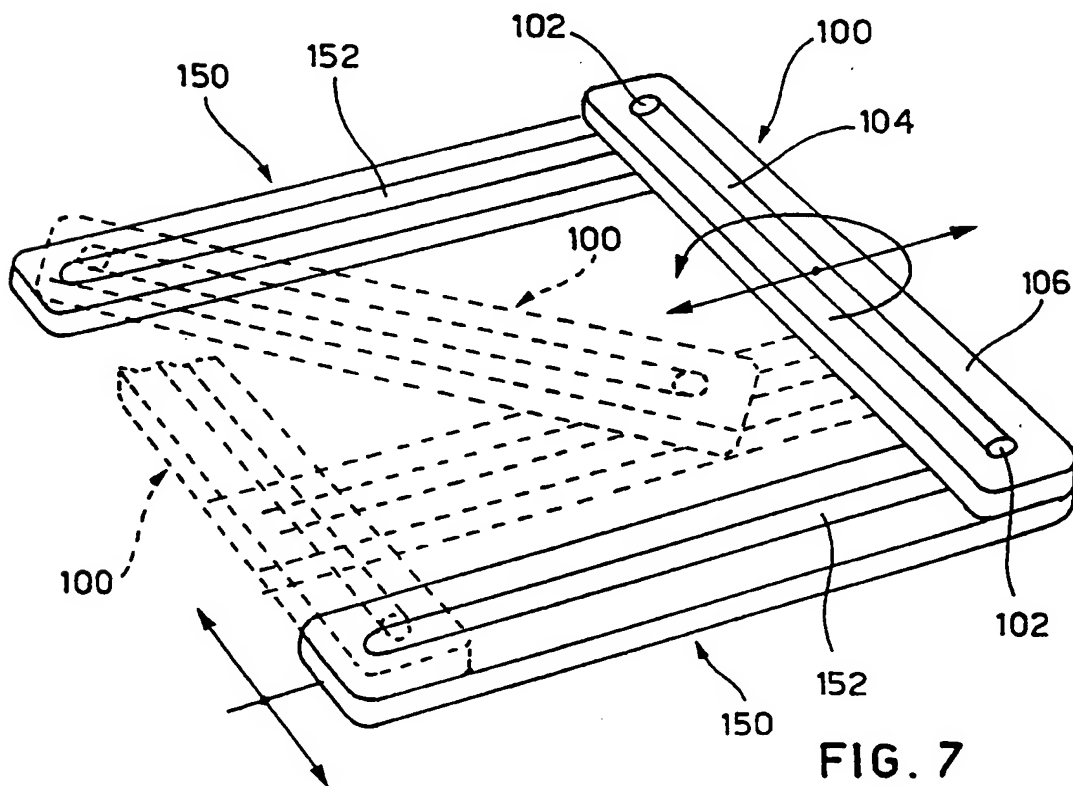


FIG. 7

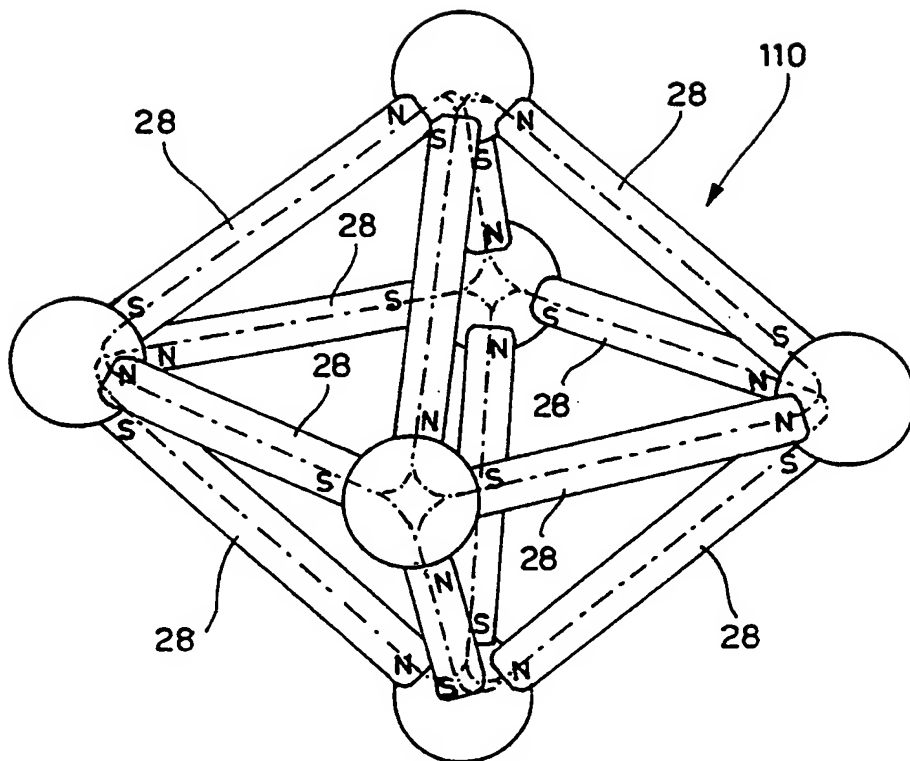


FIG. 8